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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

THE WAR!

All Ready at Paris

FOR VIGOROUS ATTACK

By the Besiegers!

THE SORTIES FROM METZ!

Report About Von Moltke!

THE BOGUS MANIFESTO!

Arms and Munitions

IN ENORMOUS QUANTITY,

From England for France!

IRISH-FRENCH REGIMENT!

The Free Shooters Active,

IN THE GERMAN REAR!

The Constituent Assembly!

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

FROM LONDON.

[Special to the N. Y. Tribune.]

ALL READY FOR THE REGULAR ATTACK ON PARIS—SIEGE GUNS AND MORTARS IN POSITION.

LONDON, October 5.—A correspondent telegraphs from Berlin on the 4th: Official advices from headquarters report that preparations for the regular attack on the fortifications and for the shelling of Paris have been completed. Siege guns and mortars have arrived and have been placed in position for immediate operations.

Gen. Von Olleck, formerly Military Governor of Coblentz, has been appointed Military Governor of Strasburg.

ANOTHER SORTIE FROM METZ.

A correspondent before Metz telegraphs, 5th: A sortie was made from the fortress of Jony, held by the eighth corps, at noon on the 1st instant. French wounded were left in the hands of the Germans, but the dead were carried back to Metz. Fort Welsen supported the attack. The French troops who fought still hold their positions, but the siege guns battles, are growing impatient. The last sortie showed no strategic result, though several brigades were engaged on both sides.

AUTHORITATIVE CONTRADICTION.

LONDON, 5th: The New York Herald's Berlin correspondent telegraphs to-day that he has just received a written reply from Prince Frederick Charles to the effect that the manifesto will be published by the Emperor. All rumors to that effect are groundless.

ENGAGEMENT IN FONTAINEBLEAU—REMORED DEATH OF GEN. VOGHOUBEL.

LONDON, October 5.—A serious engagement occurred in the forest of Fontainbleau, near Chelly, yesterday.

The Telegraph this morning has a number of dispatches from Berlin, but they contain no news. Von Moltke. The editor in his comments expresses the opinion that the lead coffin which was brought to Versailles, and supposed to contain the remains of the great Prussian General.

Another dispatch says: Rumors are spreading throughout the city that Gen. Von Moltke has been killed in battle, and are now generally credited.

THE GATLING GUN.

The British Government has resolved to adopt the small bore Gatling mitrailleuse for field service and fortress defense.

ARMS AND MUNITIONS IN BELGIUM.

A dispatch from Brussels says: The Monitour reaffirms, in contradiction of the German reports, that the Prussian wounded are treated on the same footing as the French, and adds that the Bavarian Government has already attested the Belgian tenderness.

[N. Y. Herald Special.]

KING WILLIAM PETITIONED NOT TO EXPOSE HIMSELF.

LONDON, October 5.—A large number of the citizens of Berlin have petitioned the King not to expose himself to the fire of the city of Paris. To which he by stating that he will not return to Berlin till the war is ended.

RENEWED EFFORTS FOR PEACE.

Couriers are daily passing between London, the Tuileries and Berlin, and Ferrieres and Paris. It is believed that England and Russia are paving the way to an armistice.

It is reported that the Rothschilds will be incorporated into Prussia, the Grand Dukes to have Alsace and Lorraine ceded them in consideration.

THE LATEST REPORTS.

LONDON, October 5.—The Manchester Examiner has an aerial message from Paris, stating that at a meeting of the Council of Ministers on the 30th of September Jules Favre and M. Picard protested against the continuance of siege operations against the metropolitan city. Monday, Trochu and Rochefort dissented.

The Prussians have planted the cannon captured at Sedan against the city.

The latest reports from Rheims are that the National Guard of that city are doing good service on the ramparts of Paris.

PRUSSIAN FOOD DRIVEN BACK.

FONTAINEBLEAU via LONDON, Oct. 5.—The Prussians have driven back in Chailly a strong force of French troops and have taken the village after a sanguinary fight there. Sixty of the enemy were disabled.

REPORT CONTRADICTED.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—The story that Gen. Burnside has been sent on a diplomatic mission to see between Prussia and France is generally discredited.

M. Cremieux, on assuming at interim the Ministry of War, issued a proclamation urging the hearing of the people to the defense of the soil of France. He also issued a letter of thanks to Gen. Trochu.

There is more suggested here.

It is asserted Lyons demands the right of coinage and the establishment of a mint in that city.

ROMAN MILITARY CONSCRIPTION.

LONDON, October 5.—A Cenagh force has been sent westward from the Pope. Active preparations are being made for operations in western Italy. Orders have been issued to Odescalchi, during the concentration of troops near the Turkish frontier.

It is thought that Emanuel will guarantee the political order.

[Special to the N. Y. Times.]

TROUBLE IN SPAIN—CONTRADICTION OF RESPONSIBLE DISCLOSURES RAGGLOSA.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—The Madrid correspondent telegraphs to the Times that Olozaga, Spanish Ambassador to France, is likely to hold to serious trouble. He is charged with the establishment of a powerful secret strength to the movement in favor of France.

[N. Y. World's Special.]

AN IRISH-FRENCH REGIMENT—AN ADDRESS TO IRISHMEN—MACMAHON'S DESCENDANT.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—Your special at Bologne guide reads that a foreign regiment will be formed for the service of the French at Paris. It will be composed of Irishmen, Irish Americans, and to be composed exclusively of Irish volunteers.

The standard will be every contain an authorized statement of the Emperor downing the authenticity of the letter circulated under the name of the Prince Imperial.

Your special correspondent telegraphs today from Paris that Count Chevy Chase is Paris was formally united on the 27th ult. It is said true that there ever have been any disturbances on the person in city.

The Times publishes this evening letter of the Empress Eugenie, which has been in the hands of the Prince Imperial. In the letter she says she has left Paris with the greatest reluctance, and only at the last moment, for the sake of her son, whose life she considered in danger. She says she has left for the imperial family a large sum of money intrusted to the Empress by the Emperor previous to his departure for Paris on the 28th ult.

[Special to N. Y. World.]

ARMS AND POWDER FROM ENGLAND FOR FRANCE.

LONDON, October 5.—Enormous quantities of arms are daily sent forward. Millions of pounds of powder have been shipped from English ports for French ports.

THE RUSSIAN RUSHES.

LONDON, October 5.—The Russian Bagonie yesterday sent a letter to the Emperor announcing the capture of Sedan. It states that 20 cannon were captured at the battle of Sedan, and 2 cannon for every regiment. Bosbine 2 cannon for each regiment. Bosbine 2 cannon for each regiment. Bosbine 2 cannon for each

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1870

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

CONGRESS, XXIIId DISTRICT,
JAMES S. NEGLEY, Pittsburgh.

CONGRESS, XXIIId DISTRICT,
EBENEZER McJUNKIN,

STATE SENATOR,
GEORGE H. ANDERSON, Pittsburgh.

ASSEMBLY,
D. N. WHITE, Sewickley.
JOHN H. KERR, Pittsburgh.
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny.
JOHN S. ROSS, Pittsburgh.
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, South Pittsburgh.
JAMES TAYLOR, Pittsburgh.

PROTHONOTARY,
JOSEPH ROSS, Pittsburgh.

COMMISSIONER,
JOHN A. SCOTT, Allegheny.

CORONER,
J. G. WEST, Pittsburgh.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN YOUNG, Jr., Robinson Township.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
THOMAS VARNER, Baldwin township.

REPUBLICAN TICKETS.

The tickets will be ready for delivery to authorized persons on and after to-day. Apply at Headquarters, (old GAZETTE building) Fifth avenue.

PETROLEUM, 32½@33½.

BOND at Freehafer, 94½.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 113½@113¾.

WILL the Republicans of Allegheny county allow British gold to elect their Congressman? If not, vote for Negley.

THE leading Reformers admit there is no chance for Frew's election. The issue is, will Negley or Hopkins be our Congressman?

OWING to the death of Mrs. Ihmsen, mother-in-law of Hon. P. C. Shannon, that gentleman was not at the Republican meeting last evening.

ALREADY the Democracy and one of the Reformers have their "stickers" printed, ready to try and impose on honest Republicans. Look out for them. These men care not how they get into office, so they get in.

WE DIRECT the attention of our readers to a spicy and entertaining letter from our own European correspondent, Mr. James V. Long, of this city. It is the first of a series that will be furnished by that able and reliable writer.

WHY don't the Third Party Men call their ticket by the right name? Why advertise it as *the* Republican ticket? Ah, gentlemen, your deception is reacting, and a few days more you will be ashamed to admit that you did your level best to break up the great Republican Party.

HON. T. J. BOWMAN presided at the Republican meeting held on Mount Washington, Tuesday evening, and made a speech in favor of the Republican ticket. He is one of the many gentlemen referred to by the *Commercial* as Reformers, who have within a few days avowed openly that they would vote the Republican ticket.

NO BETTER evidence of the complete failure of the so-called Reformers is wanted than the fact that they are advertising their ticket in the *Chronicle* and other neutral papers, headed "Republican Ticket." Look at it for yourselves. The whole object of the leaders is to deceive the Republicans and elect Hopkins.

LET not the honest voters forget the record of Mr. Walton at Harrisburg last winter. Examine it for yourself, and you will see he was the head and front of every raid made on the treasury last winter. He expects to slip again into place under the cry of Reform. Watch him, and see that his name is on no ticket voted by honest men.

THE Democratic Executive Committee of Allegheny County have opened correspondence with leading Democrats in Steubenville, Ohio, asking if it would be advisable to place Joseph Walton on the Democratic ticket. We cannot understand what Steubenville politicians have to do with Allegheny county politics, but such advice has really been sought after.

WE HOPE to be able to announce the withdrawal of Maj. Frew from the canvass. His best friends inform him that he has no earthly chance of being elected, and they cannot afford to lose their votes at this important time, and will vote for Negley. We know there are a few trickmasters who insist that Mr. Frew must stay on the track, so as to ensure the election of Hopkins, if possible. Will he do it?

WE ADVISE Major Frew to withdraw from the canvass at once, and save himself the humiliation of being the worst defeated man that ever ran for Congress in this district. This is no chip trap. We were yesterday informed by several who have been classed with the Reformers that they are determined not to lose their ballot by voting for Frew, but will vote for Negley. They see plainly the issue is Tariff or Free Trade, Negley or Hopkins.

MR. JOSEPH WALTON is expected to explain to the coal miners, whose votes he imagines he has already nailed safe and secure, his views on the *Commercial's* outrageous declaration that under the reform administration rich men only shall sit on juries in this county. He endorses the *Commercial* because he is rich, but he needs a few votes from poor men, to whom he dare not offer money, and hence an exposition of his views on the jury question will be well received.

WE HAVE received from the American Free Trade League of New York, an interesting record published in pamphlet form, of the action of the members of the House of Representatives on the Tariff question during the XLIst Congress compiled for the American Free Trade League, by A. W. Nimsh, Esq. In it we find that on a test question that every Republican delegate from Pennsylvania voted in favor of Protection. The five Democratic members voted for Free Trade. General Negley is cut down as a Protectionist in its full meaning and the compiler does not rank him among the "moderates" but with the "extremes."

LET Mr. R. E. Cheshan argue on the stump the doctrine of the *Commercial*, that the laboring people should not be permitted to occupy place in the jury box, and he will be made fool in no uncertain way that the masses are not yet ready for the scandalous designs on their liberties proposed by this bold and aristocratic proposition. Will he tell the people who wrote the transmittle trash advocating the political disfranchisement of citizens whose only hunter is that they are not worth certain thousands of dollars? Let the public know who are engaged in the attempt to build up an aristocratic and exclusive new party, the platform of which shall be laid in gold and silver, and our word for it they will be ignored, eschewed and tabooed by right thinking people of all classes.

BECAUSE A LEADEN COFFIN draped in the gaudy trappings of aristocratic woe passed through a French town, and the men who accompanied it would not or could not tell the name of the clay within, must it necessarily have been Von Moltke? Because a man has proved himself to be the great inspiration of a stupendous and successful plan, is it absolutely necessary that the first unknown funeral pageant that goes by shall be his? If not we have no reason as yet given us for the rumor of the great General's death. If he should die it might be the policy of the German leaders to conceal the sad fact from the armies, but this does not by any means prove his death, and the rumor which we published yesterday probably originated in some such place as the intimacy and interview of Bull Run Russel with the Graf von Bismarck.

NO MORE PRISONERS to be taken. That means that the last vestige of humanity is to be stricken from among the ghastly horrors of war; that means that Christians, Europeans, Frenchmen and Germans, in the nineteenth century have decided to fight like the howling cannibals of the Feejee Islands. Paris, city of the moderns, personification of civilisation, in its hour of trial proves to be upon a par with the villages of the King of the Botokutins. Germans—race of philosophers from the land of schools and learning, the home of Schlegel and Kant, shove themselves back along the sliding scale of progress until they are side by side with the ragged ancestors of the great Arminius. Surely, surely the cable that brought us such news was a lying one, surely, it matters not how bitterly the fight may be waged, how stubbornly the contest may be urged, how desperate the necessity may become, the obligations of the age in which we live, the remembrances of the past and the fame of the future would prohibit such an action.

THE APPORTIONMENT.

We do not marvel that the *Commercial*, a journal proverbial for its reckless and hap-hazard statements, adheres tenaciously to its declaration that the apportionment follows two years after the completion of the census, and that consequently the Legislature of 1871 will have nothing to do with this very important matter. It has made many a similar erroneous announcement, and with a pluck and stubbornness that would be commendable if it really believed it was right, has stuck to the text and paved its way out of the dilemma with close cut, glaring falsehoods. We care little whether the devoted readers of the *Commercial* walk in light or darkness so long as they elect to follow in the wake of a leader who imparts false information, and who refuses to set those right whom he has misled even after he is satisfactorily shown that he was in error. Now to the point. Let the reader open the Constitution of the United States and turn to Article 1. Sec. 2, which in clear language provides that "the actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and *within* every subsequent term of ten years in such manner as they shall by law direct." Then turning to page 120, Brightly's U. S. Digest, he will find by Act of Congress of May 23d, 1850, it was provided that *immediately after* each enumeration of the inhabitants, as directed by the United States Constitution, the Secretary of the Interior shall proceed to ascertain the number of representatives to which each State is entitled, and shall "make out and transmit without delay, to the Executive of each State, a certificate of the number of members apportioned to each State under such last enumeration."

There was passed by the Pennsylvania Legislature, approved May 1st, 1861, by Governor Curtin, "an Act to divide the State into Congressional Districts for the election of Representatives in the Congress of the United States" (Act No. 439. Pamphlet Laws of 1861, page 471.)

On the 4th of March, 1862, Congress passed an act increasing the number of members of the House of Representatives to two hundred and forty-one and allotting the eight additional members, as follows, one each to Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Vermont and Rhode Island. (Statutes at large, page 353.)

On the 10th of April, 1862, the Pennsylvania Legislature passed an "Act to *re-organize* the Congressional Districts of Pennsylvania, approved March 4th, 1862," and in this act, section 2, provided "that the elections *shall be in conformity* with the 2d and 3d sections of the act to divide the State into Congressional districts, approved May 1st, 1861." (Pamphlet laws of 1862, page 403.)

Thus, from these extracts it will be observed that the editor of the *Commercial* either does not know what he is writing about, or else, having unintentionally blundered in an important matter, he is too stiff-necked to acknowledge the truth when convinced of his error. The apportionment for Congressional Representatives under the United States Constitution *must and will be made* by the Legislature of 1871, and for that reason, and for others equally important, the greatest care and prudence should be used in selecting delegates to the State Assembly. Republicans cannot afford to send to Harrisburg from Allegheny county, at this particular time, Democratic representatives, and by voting for the Third Party Ticket, they contribute to that end by lessening the chances of the election of the Regular ticket.

H. BUCHER SWOPE.

This distinguished and honorable gentleman was made the object of a vindictive and censorious attack in the *Commercial* of yesterday. Notwithstanding the transparent attempt of the writer thereof, to conceal his intentions, it was made clearly apparent that he wished to defame the professional character and name of a true gentleman in order to gratify personal animosity and hatred born out of fancied grievance suffered at his hands. The writer well knows that if Mr. Swope is a stranger in our midst he is no stranger in the broad Commonwealth throughout which he is esteemed and appreciated for his many good qualities of head and heart, for his high scholastic attainments, professional culture and ability and correct moral deportment and bearing. Moreover, his assailant knows as well as we that he intends locating permanently in our midst, and making Allegheny county his home. The effort made to establish the impression that Mr. Swope is an inferior lawyer from the backwoods of Clearfield was ungentlemanly and contemptable, and only all the more developed the spleen and jealousy of the author. He is too well known as an able and cultured lawyer in this community for us to enter into any defense of his professional reputation, and besides, we feel confident that among the members of the loyal fraternity there is not one, great or small, who will not accord his superiority in every particular, mentally, morally and otherwise, over his assailant. In order to show the animus of the attack made on his professional reputation by the jealous writer of the *Commercial*, we quote a single paragraph of the article to which we make allusion:

"We must be allowed, however, to say, in conclusion, in all kindness to Mr. Bucher Swope, that we do not think he has the time to spare, which, as the "organ" informs us, he had so generously offered to our benighted people. They know more by a great deal than he thinks they do. He comes from a county, if we mistake not, where the Democracy is in the ascendant, and where his labors would be better appreciated than they are likely to be here. He is obviously not accustomed to audiences of men who are "posted" in acts of Assembly. If he will go home and spend his vacation in *reading* up, he will be all the better for it, and the Government too, at the next term of the District Court."

This is certainly deliciously cool and refreshing—and all the more so coming from the source it does. What grave crime has Mr. Swope committed that he should be thus dealt with by the *Commercial*? Has he permitted the interests of the United States to suffer since entering into office as District Attorney, some nine months ago? No. He has gained every case for the Government he has yet tried and lost not a single one. What then has he done to draw the fire of the *Commercial*? Simply acquiesced to President Grant's judgment that he was better qualified to fill the office of United States District Attorney than his predecessor, R. B. Carnahan, by accepting the place. That was the depth of his offending. Mr. Swope has no occasion to spend his vacation in study to prepare himself for the proper discharge of his duties. He is at home in his office. All remember that in a celebrated liquor case tried a few months ago he demonstrated his power to read into fragments and tear down the arguments built up by the opposing counsel, whose practice of "four full terms" in the same court did not seem to benefit him largely in acquiring knowledge of the law. He can amply as well afford to give *his* leisure time to the service of the great Republican party in this hour of peril and danger, as could Mr. Carnahan when he was District Attorney, tramping about making speeches in support of Andrew Johnson and his treachery. And while we are on the subject of leisure moments, it would be well to inquire how Mr. Carnahan managed to steal enough time from his office as United States District Attorney to attend to the performance of the duties of County Solicitor, an office which he held in conjunction with the other higher position for the period of four years, and drew salaries for both? True, the county was compelled to pay out of the public treasury many dollars to other counsellors during that time for services the Solicitor should have performed, but it is none the less true that Mr. Carnahan coolly pocketed the salary of $800, per annum, and still kept his hand in the United States Treasury drawing his pay as District Attorney. The writer of the *Commercial* forgot these facts, or he would never have charged Mr. Swope with having no leisure time at his disposal to advocate the principles of true Republicanism. Our new District Attorney deserves credit for the generous course he has taken, and he will be accorded it by all right thinking Republicans, no matter how he may be treated by enemies beneath his consideration, and who never can hope to attain the excellent professional reputation he enjoys throughout this Commonwealth.

POLITICAL CAPITAL.

The Democratic party is sorely in need of political capital. The economical conduct of public affairs by the Republican Administration shuts off the old cry of "radical mismanagement and plunder" so freely used in by-gone days. The leaders of the opposition are too wise to make false representations to the people on this aspect, as the masses are sufficiently well educated to inquire into matters for themselves and to receive no person's word as gospel. Figures are stubborn things, and it is generally accepted that they won't lie. Hence, if our Democratic friends direct attention into the conduct of the finances and the people look into the matter and discover how honestly and faithfully the revenues have been collected, how rapidly the public debt has been discharged and how taxation has been reduced, all through a Republican administration of affairs, they will be sure to arrive at the conclusion to leave well enough alone, and to keep in place those officials who are doing their duty in such an admirable and satisfactory manner. Failing to make capital in this direction, the leaders of the opposition sought to seize upon the Chinese question and use it to secure the support of the working classes. Their demagogism is so clearly apparent in this that they can expect to make little or no headway. If the awful record that party has made in past by its adherency to slavery and opposition to the best interests of white labor, could be forgotten, then they might hope to find place in the confidence of the toiling masses. The Republican party has assumed a proper position on the Chinese question, and one which cannot fail to secure the endorsement of all the people. Although friendly to voluntary immigration come from whatever quarter of the globe people may, the party at the same time loudly condemns the importation of foreigners by those who would hold them in semi-slavery for a period of time and bring their cheap labor in competition with that of our working classes. The Republican party owes its strength and power to the principles of Freedom and Equality ever maintained and battled for, and at this late date will not go backwards and favor the re-establishment of slavery in any shape or form. The Democracy understand this; the people know it. It is therefore idle for the opposition journalists to attempt to make capital out of the Chinese question. It will not prove of advantage to them, but to their disadvantage, for it will awaken the masses to that sober thought and reflection which must lead to a stronger love and closer adherence to the old Republican party that has from the hour of its birth, under cloud and in sunshine, nobly stood by the helpless, strengthened the weak, lifted out of bondage millions of human beings held in chains and made them full citizens in a land of liberty and equality not only by name but in reality.

The Democratic party, in the absence of any other political capital, has seized upon the tariff question as the only issue it can present as a basis for holding its ranks together. With characteristic narrow sightedness that party arrays itself, not on the side that would most benefit the masses in the arrangement of this problem, the solution of which is fraught with vast consequences, but falls into line with the free traders. True, the organ of that party in this city endeavors to hide its hand, and faintly supports Protection. But why? Only to conceal its principles from the people, whose every interest cries out against free trade. If Hopkins should, in the uncertain course of political events, be elected to a seat in the National Congress, the *Post* would proclaim where it stands in no uncertain way, and the people h reabouts would not be much surprised. Indeed, we understand the Democratic sheet about to make its appearance will openly advocate free trade and will depend for its support principally upon capitalists, who are bribed with English gold to bring about the repeal of the protective tariff, and the ruin of our manufacturing interests which will visit the laboring classes with hardships hitherto unknown in this land of prosperity and happiness.

Thus, it will be observed, that FREE TRADE is the only political doctrine of our Democratic friends at this juncture. Once they gain the ascendancy in Congress they will abolish all tariffs, and send the country adrift to encounter the rocks of ruin, and then, God help the poor! Republicans, have you thought over these things? It is a duty which you owe yourself, your family, your neighbor and your country to consider *now* whither your impulses, your personal friendship, preferences or prejudices are carrying you. We are upon the eve of an important election. The question is asked whether you are prepared to support the Democratic party? Are you prepared to lend your aid in precipitating on the country an era of free trade and consequent misery? If you are, vote for James H. Hopkins or William Frew to represent your county, the citadel of Protection, in the halls of Congress. A vote for either one is a vote for the Democracy, for Frew has no chance of election. If you are not prepared to welcome hard times once more, but would rather see Peace and Plenty, Prosperity and Happiness sitting at your own and neighbor's hearthstones, cast your ballot for James S. Negley, who will never betray your best interests for the filthy lucre of English aristocracy, but will stand by you and with you, and fearlessly champion the cause that affords the broadest protection to American labor.

WHAT "ONE OF THE OLD GUARD" THINKS OF IT.

The following logical and judicious view of the outlook of the present canvass is contributed by an intelligent merchant, largely engaged in business—not otherwise a politician than every citizen under a government by the people should be. He is not now, nor likely ever to be, an office seeker, but *does* concern himself, as every one should, about the qualifications and principles of those who do seek of fice. We select this out of many communications of like character from kindred sources for publication:

EDITORS GAZETTE: Please permit me, through your columns, to address a word to the Republicans of Allegheny county, being myself neither an office-holder nor yet a seeker after office. I cannot be accused of having any particular axe to grind, or of being any more *specially interested* in the result of the election to come off in a few days than any other private citizen in the county, or in the country at large, who simply goes to the polls and quietly deposits his vote for the *men and for the measures*, which he deems, all things considered, *the best*. *Perfection*, or anything approaching to it, we dont look for or expect this side of the Millennium, at any rate. We are hearing a great deal in this particular locality about "corruption" and "cliques" and "rings," as existing in the Republican party, and that it must be purified or it will go to the dogs, and when you come to enquire into and endeavor to ascertain exactly WHERE the aforesaid reeking filth and corruption and cliques and rings, (*ad nauseam*,) may be found, you are at once directed to the *Court House*. There you will see for yourself—you shall see "iniquity in high places." You are told how the county officers are paid exhorbitant fees, and even "*jurors fees*" are held up to the gaze of the public, as being something preposterous. Then you are referred to certain "*indexing*" of the county records. Now, exactly how much credit is to be attached to any, or to all of these wholesale charges, *made against the Court House*, I will not undertake to say,—for I don't know, but just here, I wish to say a word to our "*Reforming*" Republicans. Admitting, that there *are* many things which need *renovating* and *purifying* at our *Court House*, and among some of our county offices,—and go farther than this and admit that *all* you say is true, with regard to the management of affairs *in this county*, (which I don't at all admit) would even *that make up a case against the Republican party?* Admit that these "*reforms*" are needed can't all these reforms be made without attempting to divide the party? It is one thing to *divide* and disrupt and *break up*, and it is quite another to *reform*. We are familiar with the story of the farmer who, to get rid of rats, set fire to his barn, and while his barn burned the rats escaped. I need not refer to the *moral*, it readily suggests itself.

If you are really honest in your professions of reform, then every true Republican in the city and county at large is with you, but if you really mean to break up the grand Republican party, we warn you, and say to you hands off!

Have you read carefully the platform adopted by the Convention in August last? and do you know that *every candidate* on the "*regular ticket*" has pledged himself *over his own signature*, to help carry out the resolutions of reform adopted in that Convention—can men go further? Can you require more of them? Now, while I admit freely that many well meaning high toned and honorable men are mixed up in this reform movement, and are acting from honest and disinterested motives,—and who, I doubt not, would shrink from lending their sanction and the influence of their example, to aid in breaking up the party. While I am willing freely to admit this to be true of *some*, there are *others* again of whom this cannot be said. Their motives are *sinister*, and, it is with them, *rule or ruin*. We know the men and their antecedents. To these last named, if they choose to throw themselves into the arms of the sham Democracy, be it so, but to those *earnest, well meaning and honest* Republicans, who have been misled by this syren song of "reform," "reform!" "breaking up of rings" and "cliques," and all such fine phrases and high toned professions, let me tell you friends it is all a *delusion and a sham*, and by causing divisions in our ranks you are *playing into the hands of the sham Democracy*—and now, with a few words on this point I will close. We have in the 22d District three candidates in the field for a seat in Congres. *Jas. S. Negley*, our present representative,—*James Hopkins*, the nominee of the sham Democracy, and *Mr. Wm. Frew* on the so-called "Reform Republican" ticket. Now, let us look for a moment at these candidates in detail, and then vote for the one whose claims on your suffrage are the best sustained by his record. Commencing with Negley—he has served one term, and is our present Representative—his public acts are before you,—you know them and you know the man,—you know that *as a Republican* (as well as by his votes in Congres) that he is fully committed to a *protective tariff*—along with this, you know his record during the war, and when the nation was struggling for existence he was to be found at his post, fighting the battles of his country. Turn we now to Mr. Hopkins,—as a private citizen, so far as I know, he stands fair in the community, but now that he has been put forward as a candidate, we have to look at him as a *politician*. Where was HE to be found during the war? Had HE any word of cheer for the soldiers in the field battling for the life of the nation? *I merely ask the question* and leave him and his friends to answer as best they can. Unfortunately for him, *people will remember past speeches*, and they his *neighbors*. As for the tariff, *how can he* vote for a tariff and act with the sham Democracy? Will he vote against his colleagues? Will he *dare* to do it, supposing that he should go to Congress? He tells you in a late letter (it is time) that he adopts the Republican platform as far as it relates to a tariff. He *tells* you this, but do you *believe* it? We know full well what sham *Free Trade Democracy* is, and we know what *their professions* amount to. We remember, some of us, and *all know* and regret the fact, that grand old Henry Clay was cheated out of the vote of this State and of the Presidential chair in 1844 by *just such professions as these of Mr. Hopkins*.

The third candidate on the list is Mr. Frew, who is a very worthy gentleman, but who will be left far behind in this race, and whose running will only have the effect of *helping Hopkins' chances of election*. I know whereof I affirm when I say that Mr. Frew has not the most remote chance to be elected. And I say this with no unkind feeling for Mr. Frew, for I esteem him highly as a gentleman, *but he can't nor won't be elected*. Mark that. So, then, the contest is narrowed down to Negley and Hopkins—choose, then, (I speak to *Republicans*) between the two men,—but keep this one fact before you, that for *every vote you cast for Mr. Frew you just help Hopkins to that extent*. Now I ask you, *as Republicans*, are you willing by your vote, to assist elect a *sham Democrat* to represent you in Congress? If you *are*, it is your privilege to do so; but if you do, and Hopkins should succeed, never again call yourselves by the honored name of Republicans, but go over bodily and vote and act with the sham Democracy—pause and reflect before it is too late. Republicans! rally once more around the banner of the grand old Republican party; don't allow side issues to divert you from meeting your *old foe* —the sham Democracy, who are exulting over our divisions, and hope, thereby, to steal a march on, and surprise us by a mortifying defeat. Republicans of the Reform party! will you permit this? Will you desert your colors in the face of the enemy? Elect the "*regular* Republican ticket" and the reforms you ask for, *being already pledged*, will be made. *Will you do any better by placing the Democracy in power?* We have had experiences of that sort which ought to satisfy any one.

"Once more unto the breach, dear friends —once more"—don't desert your colors and all will be well. Yours fraternally,

ONE OF THE OLD GUARD.

The Destruction of Bazeilles.

We are indebted to an accomplished friend for the following translation and accompanying remarks. The letter of the Duc de Fitz James has already attracted much attention both in this country and in Europe.

The *Gazette de France* publishes the following letter:

PARIS, September 12th.—*Mr. Editor:* I arrive from Sedan. Since Chalons I have not left our courageous and unfortunate army. Having been charged by the international committee of help for the wounded, I went with the Prince of Sagan, to place the ambulances so that they could render the best services for all I saw from Beauvais to Sedan all the battle-fields, where our soldiers, crushed by the higher numbers of the enemy, fell gloriously for France.

I might give you a long recital, Mr. Editor, of all I saw, but at the sight of new dangers which threaten my country, I will only speak of what happened at Bazeilles: I will let you hear but one scream of indignation. Bazeilles is situated near the Meuse about eight kilometres from Sedan. The 31st of August the curageous inhabitants of this village saw the enemy arrive, put on their uniforms of the national guards, and helped the army to defend itself against a Bavarian corps, and against the division Shaelar d'Erfurt from the fourth reserve corps of the Prussians. The French army was repulsed. The enemy entered Bazeilles and then began scenes of horror and excesses, which stain and dishonor for ever those who committed them. The Bavarians and Prussians, to punish the inhabitants for having defended themselves, set fire to the village. As nearly all the National Guards had been killed, the population had taken refuge in the cellars; women and children, all were burnt. There remain of the number of 2,000 inhabitants but 300, who relate that they saw the Bavarians and Prussians push back entire families into the flames and shoot down the women who fled. I have seen with my own eyes the smoking remains of this village; not one house was left standing. A smell of burned human flesh nearly suffocated me. I saw whole human bodies burned to a crisp on their door-steps. This, dear Editor is what I did not want you to be ignorant of War has its sacrifices, but it has also rules, laws based upon honor and humanity. These laws, Bavarians and Prussians who were at Bazeilles, you have violated. You have dishonored your victory. I appeal to the world, to history, who will judge you. I ask if you have the right to state as a principle the killing of the women and children of a village in which the inhabitants at your arrival try to defend their hearths and country?

At any rate the National Guard is a regular troop, as regular as the 4th or 5th corps of your Landwehr. Even in the name of your abominable system, you had no right to burn down Bazeilles. You killed simply for the pleasure of killing; you behaved like savages and not like soldiers. This it is, Mr. Editor, which I believe to be my duty to submit to the judgment of all. I ask you to insert my letter in your journal, and to accept the expression of my distinguished feelings.

DUC DE FITZ-JAMES.

The Fitz-James, an old Irish noble family, went after the revolution of 1678 with James the Second to France, where a Peerage was soon given to them. From that time the Fitz-James have always been devoted to the old branch of the Bourbons. Any one can see, therefore, that it is not as a Republican but as a patriot that the Duke writes against the barbarity of the Prussians, and of the necessity for all Frenchmen to resist them. Orleanists, henriquinquists, Republicans and Imperialists have but one voice, "Death to the Invaders!"

JURYMEN AND THE REFORM PARTY.

[From the Freiheits Freund.]

The insinuation of the *Commercial* that the fees of jurymen should not be raised in order that the poor man might find no chance to sit upon the jurors bench must excite the indignation of all true Republicans. In fact, the organ of virtue which stands in the pay of a party ring of conscienceless politicians could hardly have more unguardedly let the cat out of the bag than it did when it so openly assailed the fundamental institution of our civil freedom.

The foundation laws of our Republic, the freedom and equality of all men before the law, are most perfectly expressed in the ancient system of the jury. Legal security finds its best vouchsafe in an arrangement which guarantees to everyone, regardless of his position, an impartial trial in questions of mine and thine, as well as in the more sacred questions of civil honor. The poor man must therefore have exactly the same opportunity to sit in the jury box as he who is favored with riches. Inasmuch as the Reform party and its organ, the *Commercial*, undertakes to overthrow the jury system, they have themselves pronounced their doom in the eyes of every real Republican, and we can only rejoice that the Reform party has so openly unmasked its real intentions before all eyes. The object of this party is none other than to establish privileges for the rich in the State and in society. This is the way in which the Republican party is to be *reformed*. But our German Republican fellow citizens have their hearts in the right places, and will vote for the full Republican ticket, which is composed of the names of men, whose intentions toward the people and their interests are true and honorable.

The English Naval Rams.

Recent letters from London give some particulars in reference to the two iron-clad rams now in course of construction for the british navy. The French, it is stated, already have several vessels of this class, but it was only through the perseverance of Sir George Rose Sartorious that the English Admiralty, at last consented to the building of iron-clads of this description. At the last session of Parliament $10,000,000 were voted for war purposes, and a portion of this sum has been appropriated for increasing the number of armored ships. One of the rams, the "Hotspur," was built at a private yard at Glasgow, and has been taken to Plymouth to be completed. The other ram, the "Rupert," is now building at the Government yard at Chatham, and is constructed according to a plan devised by the chief constructor of the British navy. The "Rupert" will be plated with armor twelve inches thick, laid on a teak backing of fourteen inches, and will have an inner skin of iron one inch and a quarter thick. Her measurement is 3159 tons, a small size as compared with the "Minotaur," of 6621 tons, or the "Warrior," of 6109 tons. The deck of the Rupert is to be covered with three-inch plates, so as to be invulnerable against a depressed fire. She will be armed with two 18-ton guns, mounted on a revolving turret, constructed so that she will be able to fight the guns up to the time when the rams come into play. These two rams, it is asserted, are greatly superior to the "Cerbere" and the "Boule-Dogue," the French rams, which are only to have an armor plating of eight inches and one-fifth thick, on wooden hulls.

WE learn from the New York *World* that Mr. J. S. Clarke is playing in Cincinnati. If the authority were not so good we should venture to urge that Mr. Clarke is playing here.

A BAVARIAN officer tells the following: "One very dark night a musket shot was heard on our line of outposts. Instantly the whole camp was aroused, and everybody thought that the French had made a night attack upon us. After ascertaining the precise spot at which the shot had been fired, the commanding officer repaired thither and questioned the sentry. "Why did you fire, sir?" "*Un Francais* came crawling up to me on his hands and knees." "Did you challenge him before firing, and what answer did he make?" "Yes, I did, but he only said "Oui! Oui!" and kept coming on; so I fired!" The ground in the vicinity was immediately and carefully patrolled, and before long the unfortunate "Oui, Oui" was discovered, mortally wounded. He was raised upon his hind legs amid shouts of laughter, and proved to be a very fine and very wild boar!"

PURE LIQUORS, PURE LIQUORS, FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES.

Cognac Brandy, | Sherry Wine.
Old Otard Brandy, | Port Wine.
PINCT, CUSTILLON & CO'S Very Old COGNAC.
Madeira Wine, | Claret Wine.
Catawba Wine, | Muscatel Wine.

Spear's Port Grape Wine; also English and Scotch Ales, Mours & Sons', Tourcell's, Campbell's, Alsop's, Bass & Co's, warranted the genuine article. Sold at the lowest prices, by the case or bottle, at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO'S DRUG STORE,
and Family Medicine Depot.
Corner of Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) Streets.

Go to JAMES E. BURNS & CO'S Drug Store, corner of Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) streets, for the finest cigars in the city. Imported and domestic of all kinds sold lower than elsewhere. Remember the place, corner of Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) streets.

BEAR IN MIND.

When disease has undermined the health, and physical system has become prostrated, a stimulant that will not only strengthen, but remove the cause, should be immediately resorted to. Mental distress is also a fruitful source of the breaking down of the constitution, and the ravages of this enemy to health are truly alarming. For all such maladies Hostetter's Stomach Bitters have been found unsurpassed. By acting directly upon the digestive organs, they remove the heavy, disagreeable feeling after eating, so often complained of by persons of a delicate temperament. As soon as digestion is restored, the patient finds his strength increasing, and his general health improved.

Thousands of persons certify that it may be relied on in all cases of weakness or nervous debility attendent upon sedentary habits. The generality of Bitters are so disagreeable to the taste that they are objectionable to a weak stomach. This is not the case with Hostetter's Bitters, which will be found mild and extremely pleasant. Balsaric plants, barks and roots constitute their restorative juices to render it soothing and strengthening. Its basis is the only pure stimulant which has ever been produced, containing no fusil oil, or any other deleterious element, the most careful and skilful chemists have analyzed the Bitters and pronounce them harmless. This is scientific testimony; but the testimony of the hundreds of thousands who have experienced the preventive and curative effects of the GREAT VEGETABLE TONIC and ALTERATIVE of modern times is still more conclusive. In Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Bili-ousness, Nervous Complaints, Chronic Complaints and general debility it is as nearly infallible as anything in this fallible world can be.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

FABER & VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
☞ Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

GRAFF, HUGUS & CO.,
Manufacturers of
Cooking and Heating
STOVES,
RANGES, FURNACES,
AND
Fine Grate Fronts,
INCLUDING THE
COLUMBIA COOK STOVE,
Confidence Cook Stove,
The Boston
DOUBLE-OVEN IMPROVED
Cooking Range,
Nile's Improved Star Range,
AND
FIERY FURNACE.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
206 and 208
Liberty Street.

GRATES! GRATES! GRATES!
Keep Your Houses Clean,
AND
SAVE FUEL,
BY USING THE
Wellman Patent Reflector Grate.
WHICH STANDS WITHOUT A RIVAL.

We claim for it the following advantages over any other in use:

1st. As a radiator of heat it has double the intensity.

2d. It is unquestionably the most cleanly—very little soot or ashes escaping into the room—which, in the ordinary Grate, proves so detrimental to carpets and furniture.

3d. The combustion is *perfect*. There is no waste in unburnt cinders—every ounce of the fuel is so completely consumed, that no shine remains but the finest ashes.

4th. As an economiser of fuel—there being an actual saving of at least 25 per cent.

5th. It is highly ornamental.

6th. It is set so deep in the chimney, that it is much safer, and also less liable to puff in windy weather.

7th. A slight motion of the shaker cleanses the entire fire, and causes it to burn with great brilliancy and intensity of heat.

Samples may be seen and references had at the store of W. BARNES, corner of 2d avenue and Market street, Pittsburgh; W. F. GOODWIN, 69 Federal street, Allegheny, or at the FOUNDRY, corner Duquesne Way and Water street, Pittsburgh.

Parties who are building, or who contemplate changing Grates, are respectfully requested to examine "The Wellman." Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

L. H. SMITH & CO.,
Manufacturers,
West Point Foundry.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Popular Prices
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

Great Bargains in Plaid and Striped
Long and Square Shawls.
At $1.50.

EMBOSSED CLOTH SKIRTS.

At 75c., Men's White Dress Shirts,
At $1.00, Men's Plain and Plaid Woolen Shirts,
At 37½c., Men's Undershirts and Drawers.
At 6¼c., Children's Balmoral Hose,
At 12½c., Ladies' Lace Collars.
At 12½c., Cotton Batting, a bargain.

THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN
Hats and Bonnets,
RIBBONS, FLOWERS,
Ostrich Tips, Willow Plumes,
AND OTHER NOVELTIES IN FEATHERS.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
Cloth Suits, Velveteens,
Underwear, Hosiery,
Gloves, Notions, &c.,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

NEW GOODS
HATS, CAPS,
AND
FURS.
M'CORD & CO.,
131 Wood Street,
Have on hand the Largest and Most Complete Stock of HATS, CAPS and LADIES' FURS ever brought to this city, embracing every Style and Quality.
MERCHANTS are requested to call and examine our stock. Our Goods are BOUGHT DIRECT from the Manufacturers FOR CASH, which enables us to sell as low as any House in the country.
Orders Promptly Filled.
M'CORD & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Hats, Caps and Furs.
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SCHOOL STATIONERY.
SCHOOL BOOKS.
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SCHOOL INKSTANDS.
SCHOOL INKS.
SCHOOL BOOKS.
SCHOOL CRAYONS
SCHOOL BOOKS.
SCHOOL PENCILS AND PENS.
SCHOOL COPY BOOKS.
SCHOOL EXERCISE BOOKS.
SCHOOL BOOKS.
SCHOOL RULERS.
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A large stock and at genuine WHOLESALE PRICES.
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Booksellers and Stationers,
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Would Invite the Attention of
Milliners and Dealers
To Their Lines of
TRIMMING, BONNET,
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SASH RIBBONS,
Which have been Imported direct from Manufacturers. Also to their Assortment of
Bonnets, Velvets,
Black and Colored Satins.
Bow Ribbons,
Sashes and Sash Ribbons.
We are just receiving everything in
Millinery Goods,
Hats,
Flowers,
Feathers,
Plumes,
Crapes, Laces, &c.
77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

Lang & McKallip,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED,
Hydraulic Cement, White Lime,
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and Anthracite Coal,
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Letter Copying Books,
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Buy and sell all kinds of Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

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Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at low-est market rates.

☞ ORDERS EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } WEDNESDAY, October 5, 1870.

The condition of the money market to-day confirms our report of yesterday. There is undoubtedly a freer demand for loans. The larger banks seem indisposed to extend their present lines of discount, and therefore a surplus of paper has come upon the banking offices and private lenders. There is some disposition to put up the rates, but thus far No. 1 paper passes at 9 per cent. Less popular names do not move so readily at 12.

The bond and stock market is without any special change. There is a better supply of both, and a disposition to accept bids, if close to the former quotations. Allegheny Valley 7-30's are selling at 92¾, and are more freely offered.

Bank stocks are in rather less demand, and will have to drop a peg before buyers will come into the market.

There were no transactions in oil stocks.

Gold and Government bonds are weaker in the eastern market. The scarcity of cash gold in New York would seem to offer a fine chance to put up quotations; but it continues to drop slowly in spite of the fact that for some days past ¼ per day has been paid for gold for present use. The Canada banks have, it is said, nearly seven millions in New York which they are loaning upon call at from 1-32 to ⅛ per day. The real causes for the decline are found in the low rate of foreign exchange, the extraordinary ease in the London money market, and beyond all, we imagine, in the growing credit of the United States.

The practicability of funding the national debt at low rates of interest will soon be tested. Sixes of '81 are now less than two per cent. below the par of gold, and '67's, the ruling bond, are less than 3 per cent. Secretary Boutwell, it is said, has the new bonds ready for use, and will put them on the market the moment he thinks the time is ripe for it. How soon that will be, with the rapidly increasing millions of European capital now coming into the country, no one can tell. Good authorities insist that it cannot be very far distant.

Private advices report the presence in New York of large English capitalists who are seeking information as to the stability of our railway securities. It is suggested that Government bonds must give place to these, as commanding higher rates of interest. Exchanges of this sort in large amounts will doubtless be made, and perhaps temporarily cause a decline in Government bonds, but foreign capitalists look first at security, then at rates of interest, and they will scarcely turn the cold shoulder upon Uncle Sam's fives, or even fours, when Consols are going at par at home.

The New York market, it will be noticed, is active and higher in the Stock Board, and lower, but steady, in the Government Board Rooms.

Robinson Bros., 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations:

Bonds—1881	113½	No change.
5-20—1867	110¾	Declined ¼
" 1865	111¾	" ¼
" 1865 new	111¾	" ¼
" 1867	110¾	" ¼
" 1868	110¾	" ¼
10-40s	107¾	No change.
Pacific 6's	111¾	Declined ¼
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	92¾	Advanced ¾
Do Scrip	90¾	" ¾
Erie	18¾	" ¾
Mich. Southern	87¾	" ¾
Chicago & N. W	84¾	Declined ¾
Do Preferred	92¾	No change.
St. Paul Common	38¾	"
Do Preferred	61¾	"
Wabash & W	23¾	Advanced ¾
Ohio & Mississippi	28	Declined ¼

Closing quotations as received by James P. Brady & Co:

Gold	12	4.49 Jan. & July. 1881 10½
U. S. 6-20s coup	113¾	4.49 Jan. & July. 1867 10¾
U. S. 5-20s 1865	111¾	4.49 Jan. & July. 1868 10¾
U. S. 5-20s 1865 new	111¾	C. P. R. R. ——
U. S. 5-20s 1867	110¾	Pacific 6's ——
U. S. 10-40s	6¾	Cv. Pacific —— 113

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, October 5, 1870.

Five hundred and fifty-five thousand dollars of 5 per cent. bonds were presented to-day for reconversion.

Money is easy at 6@7 per cent.

Sterling dull at 9½@9¾.

Gold dull; opened at 112¾, touched 112¾ and closed at 112¾. Clearings $66,000,000.

Governments dull but steady; Coupon of '81, 113½@113¾; '65, 111¾@111¾; '67, 111¾@111¾; '68, 111¾@111¾; 10-40's, 107¾@107¾; 6's, currency, 110¾@111; 6's, gold, 110¾@111; 5's, currency, 108¾@109; 5's, gold, 108¾@109; Currency 6's, 111¾@111¾.

State bonds dull; quiet; Missouris, 93½; old Tennessees, 74; new do, 69½; new Virginias, 61; old do, 60½; old North Carolinas, 30; new do, 30½.

The stock market at the close was a reaction of from the highest point reached during the day. The advance on a more liberal speculative demand, although not to any large extent, of late, although not to any large extent. The chief feature among railways were Reading. The stock was largely advanced and New York Central. Otherwise Reading was the favorite and absorbed a large portion of the speculative interest. The general hope is indulged in that the present movement in railways, although as it is, may prove a forerunner of increased activity and animation.

Canton, 49; Cumberland Coal, 32; Western Union Telegraph, 84; Pacific Mail, 37¾; Wells & Fargo, 91½; Adams Express, 67¾; Illinois Central, 124; Pittsburg & Fort Wayne, 97¾; Chicago & Rock Island, 107¾; Northwestern, 61; do preferred, 83¾; do prefd., 91¾; New York Central, 92¾; Hudson Central, 102¾; Erie, 18¾; do preferred, 39¾; Reading, 97¾; do preferred, 98¾; North Island, 91; New Jersey Central, 96; Ft. Wayne, 97¾; Ft. Wayne guaranteed, 97¾; Ft. Wayne, 97¾; Michigan Southern, 87¾; do prefd., 91; Chicago & Alton, 83; do preferred, 104; Ohio & Mississippi, 28; Michigan & Indiana, 120; Michigan Central, 117½; Illinois Central, 124; Cleveland & Pittsburg, 94½; Northwestern Guaranteed, 83.

Treasury balances: Gold, $95,852,322; currency, $7,197,36.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } WEDNESDAY, October 5, 1870.

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Gold and Government bonds are weaker in the eastern market. The scarcity of cash gold in New York would seem to offer a fine chance to put up quotations; but it continues to drop slowly in spite of the fact that for some days past ¼ per day has been paid for gold for present use. The Canada banks have, it is said, nearly seven millions in New York which they are loaning upon call at from 1-32 to ⅛ per day. The real causes for the decline are found in the low rate of foreign exchange, the extraordinary ease in the London money market, and beyond all, we imagine, in the growing credit of the United States.

The practicability of funding the national debt at low rates of interest will soon be tested. Sixes of '81 are now less than two per cent. below the par of gold, and '67's, the ruling bond, are less than 3 per cent. Secretary Boutwell, it is said, has the new bonds ready for use, and will put them on the market the moment he thinks the time is ripe for it. How soon that will be, with the rapidly increasing millions of European capital now coming into the country, no one can tell. Good authorities insist that it cannot be very far distant.

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The New York market, it will be noticed, is active and higher in the Stock Board, and lower, but steady, in the Government Board Rooms.

Robinson Bros., 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations:

Bonds—1881	113¾	No change.
5-20—1867	110¾	Declined ¼
" 1865	111¾	" ¼
" 1865 new	111¾	" ¼
" 1867	110¾	" ¼
" 1868	110¾	" ¼
10-40s	107¾	No change.
Pacific 6's	111¾	Declined ¼
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	92¾	Advanced ¾
Do Scrip	90¾	" ¾
Erie	18¾	" ¾
Mich. Southern	87¾	" ¾
Chicago & N. W	84¾	Declined ¾
Do Preferred	92¾	No change.
St. Paul Common	38¾	"
Do Preferred	61¾	"
Wabash & W	23¾	Advanced ¾
Ohio & Mississippi	28	Declined ¼

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[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, October 5, 1870.

Five hundred and fifty-five thousand dollars of 5 per cent. bonds were presented to-day for reconversion.

Money is easy at 6@7 per cent.

Sterling dull at 9½@9¾.

Gold dull; opened at 112¾, touched 112¾ and closed at 112¾. Clearings $66,000,000.

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State bonds dull; quiet; Missouris, 93½; old Tennessees, 74; new do, 69½; new Virginias, 61; old do, 60½; old North Carolinas, 30; new do, 30½.

The stock market at the close was a reaction of from the highest point reached during the day. The advance on a more liberal speculative demand, although not to any large extent, of late, although not to any large extent. The chief feature among railways were Reading. The stock was largely advanced and New York Central. Otherwise Reading was the favorite and absorbed a large portion of the speculative interest. The general hope is indulged in that the present movement in railways, although as it is, may prove a forerunner of increased activity and animation.

Canton, 49; Cumberland Coal, 32; Western Union Telegraph, 84; Pacific Mail, 37¾; Wells & Fargo, 91½; Adams Express, 67¾; Illinois Central, 124; Pittsburg & Fort Wayne, 97¾; Chicago & Rock Island, 107¾; Northwestern, 61; do preferred, 83¾; do prefd., 91¾; New York Central, 92¾; Hudson Central, 102¾; Erie, 18¾; do preferred, 39¾; Reading, 97¾; do preferred, 98¾; North Island, 91; New Jersey Central, 96; Ft. Wayne, 97¾; Ft. Wayne guaranteed, 97¾; Ft. Wayne, 97¾; Michigan Southern, 87¾; do prefd., 91; Chicago & Alton, 83; do preferred, 104; Ohio & Mississippi, 28; Michigan & Indiana, 120; Michigan Central, 117½; Illinois Central, 124; Cleveland & Pittsburg, 94½; Northwestern Guaranteed, 83.

Treasury balances: Gold, $95,852,322; currency, $7,197,36.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } WEDNESDAY, October 5, 1870.

The condition of the money market to-day confirms our report of yesterday. There is undoubtedly a freer demand for loans. The larger banks seem indisposed to extend their present lines of discount, and therefore a surplus of paper has come upon the banking offices and private lenders. There is some disposition to put up the rates, but thus far No. 1 paper passes at 9 per cent. Less popular names do not move so readily at 12.

The bond and stock market is without any special change. There is a better supply of both, and a disposition to accept bids, if close to the former quotations. Allegheny Valley 7-30's are selling at 92¾, and are more freely offered.

Bank stocks are in rather less demand, and will have to drop a peg before buyers will come into the market.

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Gold and Government bonds are weaker in the eastern market. The scarcity of cash gold in New York would seem to offer a fine chance to put up quotations; but it continues to drop slowly in spite of the fact that for some days past ¼ per day has been paid for gold for present use. The Canada banks have, it is said, nearly seven millions in New York which they are loaning upon call at from 1-32 to ⅛ per day. The real causes for the decline are found in the low rate of foreign exchange, the extraordinary ease in the London money market, and beyond all, we imagine, in the growing credit of the United States.

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OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } WEDNESDAY, October 5, 1870.

The packing season is now near at hand, and packers are considerably interested in regard to the hog market, particularly as to its future course. The impression is gaining strength that prices are destined to rule lower this year than for several years preceding, and we do not believe that any of our packers, to-day, would pay over six cents gross for November or December delivery. The advices from the west are that the number of hogs is much larger than usual, that the corn crop will perhaps be the largest in the history of this country, and that the number of hogs to be thrown upon the market within the next sixty or ninety days will be unusually heavy, all of which point strongly toward lower prices, and packers generally appear to be bearish in their views and feelings, and as already intimated, the season is likely to open up at a material decline as compared with last year. Hogs in this market have dropped 1¾ to 2 cents per pound within the past month, but packers generally, in view of the present aspect of affairs, in view of the decline in gold and general shrinkage in almost everything, will not contract until they are able to do so at a still further decline of at least two cents.

APPLES—The arrivals continue large, fully 1,500 bbls reported to-day alone, and the market is dull being completely glutted, and prices are weak and drooping. We now quote at $2.00@2.50 per bbl—$3.50 is regarded as a fancy price. The trouble with commission men is that the great bulk of the receipts are not in very good condition, and have to be sold, at some price, instantly.

ASHES—Common soda ash, 4; refined, 4¼; Pearl, 6¾; Pots 7¾.

BEESWAX—Sales at 30 to 28 cents.

BUTTER—We can report sales of good to prime at 28@30, and the demand for this kind is fully up to the supply; there has been a movement to note in the demand for the common grades.

BEANS—Sales of prime small white (new crop) at $2 per bush.

BROOM CORN—Is dull but unchanged; small sales at 6½@7 cts.

COAL—Sales of Anthracite at $9@9½ per ton by the car load, delivered.

CRANBERRIES—Sales of Sackette Bell Berries at $14, and eastern cultivated at $13 @14 per bbl.

CHEESE—Is quiet and unchanged, 12@14 cts., the outside figure for prime Ohio Goshen. Sweitzer cheese, 15@19 cts.

CARBON OIL—Standard brands, in new barrels, still quoted at 22½@23; straw color, 21½@22.

CEMENT—Sales Louisville Hydraulic at $3@ 3½, and Calcined Plaster at $4½ per bbl.

CORNMEAL—Is held and sold in small lots, from store, at $5.50@1 per bushel.

DRIED FRUIT—Small sales of new Peaches (halves and quarters) at 9@10 cts.

EGGS—The market is easier under the influence of increased arrivals, but the stock is by no means large, and will not be for some weeks. We continue to quote picked at 24@25, and 27 for fresh.

FEATHERS—The market is quiet and devoid of anything particularly new or important—nothing at least deserving of special notice. We quote western flour, in store, at 50@52 per bbl, and obtainable figure for choice (old wheat) Wisconsin and Minnesota springs, like lots, 55@56 and dull.

GRAIN—The grain market is unsettled and dealers generally report it dull and unsatisfactory. What is not arriving very freely, though the mills are reported as being well supplied and getting all they want at quotations: $1.18@1.20 for fair to prime red, and $1.20 @1.25 for white. Malt steady. Rye quiet though without quotable change—52@53 buying, and 47@50 selling—we can report sales of car load lots at 47 cts. and 50 cts. delivered. There is by no means a material change in the demand for corn, and notwithstanding the receipts continue light, the market is dull, with sales of shelled mixed at 38@39 cts., on track, for prime. It would be hard to sell a round lot at anything above 38, as dealers do not want to carry any more than they can help. Rye is quiet and unchanged at 85@90—small lots in first hands would not bring over 85 cts. Oats in bags are selling very slow, holders declining to dispose of their stock unless at an advance on account of the light receipts. Sales were mostly of last week's arrivals at 34@35 for strictly weighing 32 lbs; 33@34 for 30 lbs. Oats, averaging 29@31 lbs sold at 30@32. Barley brought $1.70@1.80. Canada Barley Canada Lambs $1 for 70 lb. Receipts of Barley were 1,000 bush for the week, and sales were made at 70@75 cts. for 48 lbs. Receipts of Rye 1,000 bush for the week, and sales were made at 50@52 cts. for outside paid for lower corn fed averaging 56 lbs.

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NEW YORK, October 5.—Market quiet, but more active. We quote Allendale 5-4 brown sheetings at 17½; do 4-4 do at 15½; Pacific do 4-4 at 15½; do 5-4 do at 17½; Atlantic H do 4-4 at 17½; do A 4-4 at 15½; Atlantic P 4-4 at 15½; Portland B 4-4 at 15½; do A 4-4 at 13½; Cabot A 4-4 at 13½; Atlantic P 10-4 at 37½; Cleveland B B 10-4 at 30; do W 10-4 at 30; do L 10-4 at 30. Commodore cuts are out of season and are being quickly neglected; prices merely nominal. Grinding and Paving at BARNETT ALLEY, from Grant street to Middle, is now ready for use, and we are now prepared to do all work in that line. Office 140 Fifth avenue, between Wood and Smithfield streets. Terms reasonable. Orders left at the office or sent by mail will be promptly attended to. CHARLES DAVIS, Proprietor.

WARNER'S PILE REMEDY.

WARNER'S PILE REMEDY has never failed to relieve in every case of piles where it has been used according to the directions. Those who have used it say it is the best remedy for piles ever discovered. Sold by druggists generally. Price $1. For sale by Wood, Metcalf & Co., Wholesale Agents, Pittsburgh.

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RIVER NEWS.

The river is again receeding at this point with 5 feet 2 inches in the channel last evening. Weather cloudy and unsettled, with occasional showers. The prospects for more rain are favorable, and it is earnestly hoped that the hopes of our steamboatmen may be full realized.

There have been no arrivals or departures since the date of our last report.

There is plenty of water for the Wheeling, Parkersburg and Cincinnati packets, but thus far none of them have put in their appearance.

Capt. Ebert expects to have the Mollie Ebert ready for business in about two weeks. She has been considerably enlarged and her capacity, in consequence, greatly increased.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pittsburgh Brownsville & Geneva packet Company, on Tuesday, the following named gentleman were elected directors: Edward House, Chas. E. Speer, James Rees, Pittsburgh; B. B. Coursin, McKeesport; W. H. Holmes, Isaac Woodward and Adam Jacobs, Brownsville.

Capt. Cox's new boat arrived yesterday having been brought down from the boat yard by a twoboat. He expects to have her ready for business in about four weeks. James Rees will furnish the engines.

The Glendale Capt. J. M. Hare, is announced for Cairo and St. Louis. The Glendale has been thoroughly overhauled and repaired, and is in excellent condition for business.

The Messenger, Capt. Robt. Gaeenlee, is receiving for New Orleans, and will be the first boat ont for that point.

Capt. J. M. White says he will continue in command of the Grand Era in the New Orleans and Bends trade, and that there has been no compromise with the Parground folks,

—The Sioux City Journal of Wednesday says: The four foot rise in the river is looked upon by some of the steamboat men as unfavorable. The channel, which was deep and will cut, will be filled in and broken; and the river, will be running in a deep and narrow channel, will be spread all over its bed. Before a new channel is again formed, it is apprehended that the approach of winter may put an end to steamboating on the Upper Missouri.

—The Memphis Avalanche of Saturday says: The Armadillo passed up yesterday for the Ohio river. She put off 6 bales of cotton and discharged 150 tons of railroad iron at Eunice, below Napoleon, for the Pine Bluff and Mississippa River Railroad. Her freight was $4 60 per bar. It cost 12 cents per bar to load and 10 cents to unload. There is not much money for steamboats in that kind of freight.

—The Cincinnati *Commercial* says: Capt. A. Phillips has announced himself a candidate for Sheriff of St Louis county Better stick to steamboating. It is more honorable than dabbling in politics.

—The recent collision of the Clara Scott and Kanawha Belle is likely to result in a law suit between the owners of the boats, as well as an investigation by the local inspectors.

—Captain Rolle contracted at Louisville, Friday, for a new lower coast steamer. Machinery by J. B. Davis, hull by D. W. Richardson, cabin by McLaren & Co.

—The Alpha is to be dismantled at Evansville, and her machinery will be put in a new boat, now being built there.

—The Cumberland river was rising on Monday with 4 feet on Harpeth Shoals—heavy rains at Nashville on Sunday.

—The shampion has gone to raise the propeller, Brilliant, sunk in 4 feet water —deepest hole she could find.

—W. H. Brown the well-known coal man was at Cincinnati on Monday fighting against the Newport bridge.

—The Ohio river had risen two feet at Gallipolis on Monday and the Kanawha was rising rapidly.

—The wrecking boat Thomas F. Eckert has been ordered to Paducah to await business.

—The Wauanita is loading at Portland for New Orleans

—The Kate Putnam was below Evansville on Monday.

—The Sam. J. Hale goes on the docks at Memphis.

—River pilots are on a strike at Mobile.

RIVER PACKETS.

ST. LOUIS.

FOR LOUISVILLE.
CAIRO AND ST LOUIS—The ... ST. JOSEPH.
... Clerk. Will leave as above.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
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LOWER MISSISSIPPI.

FOR MEMPHIS and NEW ORLEANS.—The staunch and fast steamer
... Capt. ROBERT GREENLEE,
Will leave for the above and intermediate ports as freight or passage apply on board or to
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STEAMSHIPS.

TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—THE INMAN MAIL STEAMSHIPS, numbering among their first-class vessels, among them the celebrated

CITY OF PARIS. CITY OF ANTWERP.
CITY OF BOSTON. CITY OF BALTIMORE.
CITY OF LONDON.

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WILLIAM BINGHAM, Jr.,

143 SMITHFIELD STREET.

OILS.

W. W. McClelland & Co.,

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☞ All orders promptly filled, and Oils delivered free of charge in quantities to suit purchasers in the city. au13:tu8

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SAW MILL AND PLANING MILL OILS.
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SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ DOCTOR WHITTIER CONTINUES TO TREAT ALL PRIVATE DISEASES. That numerous class of cases resulting from self-abuse, producing unmanliness, nervous debility, irritability, eruptions, seminal emissions, and finally impotency permanently cured. Persons afflicted with delicate, intricate and long standing constitutional complaints are politely invited to call for consultation, which costs nothing. Experience, the best of teachers, has enabled him to perfect remedies at once efficient, safe, permanent, and which in most cases can be used without hindrance to business. Medicines prepared in the establishment, which embraces office, reception and waiting rooms; also boarding and sleeping apartments for patients requiring daily personal attention, and vapor and chemical baths, thus concentrating the famed mineral springs. No matter who have failed, state your case. Read what he says in his pamphlet of fifty pages, sent to any address for two stamps in sealed envelope. Thousands of cases treated annually, at office and all over the country. Consultation free, personally or by mail. Office No. 9 Wylie street, (near Court House) Pittsburgh Pa. Hours 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays 12 m. to 2 p. m. Pamphlet sent to any address for TWO STAMPS. sp2

☞ MANHOOD—HOW LOST! HOW RESTORED—Just Published in sealed envelope. Price six cents. A LECTURE ON THE NATURAL TREATMENT, and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, and Impotency, Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c, by ROBT. J. CULVERWELL, D. D., author of the "Green Book," &c. "A BOON TO THOUSANDS OF SUFFERERS." Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, postpaid, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO., 127 Bowery, New York, Postoffice box 4586. Also Dr. Culverwell's "Marriage Guide," price $1.25 cents. my5:wk27

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless. —Reliable—Instantaneous—No disappointment—No ridiculous tints—*Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

Dr. Gilmore, the Chairman of the Committee on Speakers, can be seen at the office of the Executive Committee every afternoon at half past two o'clock. When at any other time the Doctor may be absent, Mr. C. B. Seeley, the Secretary, has agreed to attend to the duties of the Committee, at his office, directly opposite, 67 Fifth avenue.

Don't stretch a good Republican.

Vote the whole Republican ticket.

Amusement places are well patronized just now.

Closed by the old party that saved the nation in the time of its peril.

Ripe brown chestnuts have made their appearance. The crop is large.

The Weather grows chilly and frosts are just the things for evening comfort.

The Eclipse Coal Hod, recently patented will take the place of all others.

Coal Dealers see advertisement elsewhere of the Forbes District School Board.

Route For Sale. A good paying route on this paper. Apply to-day at GAZETTE Counting Room.

A school boy yesterday morning fell from the arsenal wall, Lawrenceville, and had his arm broken.

The Women's Suffrage Association will meet this evening at half-past seven o'clock in the Board of Trade rooms.

The Monongahela Wharf Committee will meet this (Thursday) afternoon, at three o'clock P. M., at the office of S. Morrow on First Street.

Let no Republican Voter throw away his vote on personal grounds, and thus help the election of a Democrat who opposed the war, and now opposes the tariff.

Before purchasing your Coal Scuttle, examine the "Eclipse" Patent Coal Hod, at Kerr, Gifford & Co., Federal street Allegheny. Dealers are referred to advertisement.

Let no Republican Voter throw away his vote on personal grounds, and thus help the election of a Democrat who opposed the war and now opposes the tariff.

The Greatest Novelty of the Times is the patent revolving tea-sett on exhibition at the jewelry store of S. R. Orr, 115 Federal street, corner Water, Allegheny city.

Alderman Bowden of Allegheny, yesterday issued a warrant for the arrest of George Hall, charged with knocking down Wm. Boyd, Tuesday evening, on Sixth avenue.

The Reformers have dropped the adjective reform on their posters, as they could not gain an audience when so announced, and now call their meetings simply "Republic an."

Yesterday morning at an early hour thieves entered by means of "outsiders," the drug store of Dr. Dishaco, corner of Penn and Ninth streets, and depleted the till of its cash, $3.

A Gentleman yesterday lost a purse containing three hundred dollars, which was found and restored to him by a little school boy. The lad is to receive ribbon since he demonstrated his honesty.

Meeting to-night.—Hon. Bucher Swope, Hon. John Stewart, W. H. Parviance and J. S. Black, Esqs., will address the people of Pittsburgh to be held at Sharpsburg this evening. Let there be a full turn out.

Allegheny Second Property.—That good business stand No. 9 Diamond is to be sold to-morrow at three o'clock. Parties interested should give special attention.
A. LEGGATE, Auctioneer.

In our report of the large and enthusiastic meeting held at the corner of Fulton street and Webster avenue, we had H. W. Floyd present, this should have been William Floyd, the son of Pittsburgh's most respected citizens.

John Rothauer, a saloon keeper in the Fifth ward, Allegheny, had a disagreement with William Johnson, a patron. Alderman Bowden presided at the hearing of the case, and Johnson appearing as prosecutor. The preliminary papers have been issued.

The Central Board of Education will hold their monthly meeting this afternoon at two o'clock, at their office on Fourth avenue. Many of them have been absent, owing to the fact that the regular time (next Tuesday) is election day and no quorum could then be obtained.

Woman's Suffrage Association.—The usual meeting of the Woman's Suffrage Association will be held in the hall over the Third National Bank, Wood street, this evening (October 6th), at seven o'clock. Miss Hannah Whitall Smith, Mrs. Wm. M. Wisdom, Mrs. Wendell Phillips, Miss Cross and Miss Smith. The public are cordially invited to attend.

Let no Republican Voter throw away his vote on personal grounds, and thus help the election of a Democrat who opposed the war, and now opposes the tariff.

Democratic Colored Voters.—The colored voters of the Nineteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-fifth wards will meet at Lamb's Hall, Greensburg Pike, East Liberty, on Friday evening at half-past seven o'clock, to hear Hon. Bucher Swope, Hon. John Stewart, Wendell Phillips, Esq., Hon. S. Burton, Paul Carson and others.

Night Fire.—There was an alarm of fire between six and seven o'clock last evening from Second Hopkins, but a slight fire on the old Wylie House. A lamp had been left burning on the mantle in a room on the second floor, and by some means the curtains caught and took fire. The flames were extinguished before any serious damages had been done.

Republican Meeting at Wilkinsburg.—Republicans Voted and Enthusiastic.—Notwithstanding the unfavorable weather, last night, a large number of citizens of Wilkinsburg turned out in strong force on Saturday evening to attend the meeting at Wilkinsburg, of which but a very limited notice had been given. Hurried calls are usually covered over, therefore the attendance on the platform had been erected for the speakers, and at the appointed hour the meeting was called to order by John C. Newmeyer, Esq.

Situation Arrested.—The remains of Captain William Hall, who died from disease of the heart, on the 25th of August last, at Tenby, South Wales, arrived in New York yesterday by City of Boston, and will arrive here to-morrow. The funeral will take place at McKeesport on Sunday next at eleven o'clock A. M. Captain Hall was a brother of George Hall, the funeral at present o'clock A. M., from the office of Hall & Smith, corner of Seventh and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.

A Night's Fun.

The Allegheny Mayor's office was visited yesterday morning by a gentleman from the rural districts, who refused to give his name, but was a pleasing example in support of the fact that he had been robbed of a gold watch and $20 the evening previous. He had been "doing" the city with a couple of new found friends, and in his promiscuous and confiding manner, went to the house of one of them, and brought up in Pittsburgh minus friends, watch and money. As to friends were not to be found, he concluded to call on the Mayor, and see if the authorities could not do something in the way of recovering upon the old and experienced corporation, a right of fun in the city. He'll probably have to whistle.

Shot from his Injuries.

Yesterday morning Coroner Clawson was called upon to hold an inquest upon the body of Howard W. Smith, who was fatally injured Tuesday evening, at Woods Run, on the Pittsburgh Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad. It seems the deceased about five o'clock, was in company with the train hands, when a pistol was accidentally discharged, the ball striking him in the left side of the body, the bullet passing out of the rear. Mr. Smith was struck by the train, and his injuries were such that he lingered but a few hours, when he died. He was conveyed to the city on a freight train and taken to his residence on Penn street. The deceased was a young man of much promise, and his untimely death will cast a gloom over the entire community where he was known. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts as above stated.

Fire.—An alarm of fire was rung in from box 23, corner of Penn and Ninth streets, at 10:30 o'clock last night, for a fire in the roof of the building occupied by Mr. Dishaco as a drug store. The fire was extinguished by the Fifth Ward Hose Company, before any serious damages had been done.

Democratic Voters and Reformers.—Hon. Bucher Swope, Hon. John Stewart, Wendell Phillips, Esq., Hon. S. Burton, Paul Carson and others will address the people of Pittsburgh to-night, at the corner of Webster avenue and Bedford street, Webster Hall. Let there be a full turn out.

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THE CAMPAIGN!

IN LINE AGAIN.

The Mass Meeting at Hare's Hotel Last Night—Immense Outpouring of the People—The Old Enthusiasm Aroused—Address of Hon. Mahlon Chance and Hon. H. Bucher Swope —Another Strike for Victory.

The Grand Republican Rally in front of Hare's Hotel last night fully demonstrated that the old enthusiastic spirit of Republicanism has been aroused, and that neither Democracy nor quasi Democracy in the shape of sham reform shall prevent Allegheny county from giving a true account of herself next Tuesday, and rolling up another of those old-fashioned majorities which have made her name the synonym of Republican power. Such an outpouring of the people has seldom been witnessed at a political gathering in our goodly city, and it testified more convincingly than words can do, the feeling which animates the people and the firm resolve of the Republican masses to be true to the organization and to "stand by their guns."

The crowd began to assemble quite early in the evening, and by the time the appointed hour had arrived, filled every available space within hearing distance of the stand—the balconies and windows of the hotel and residences adjoining being filled with ladies, who seemed as much interested as any spectators of the scene. The Iron City Brass Band was in attendance, and by their cheering melodies added much to the life and enthusiasm of the occasion.

Mr. Gilmore, Chairman of the Committee on Speakers, took the stand at eight o'clock, and called the meeting to order. Upon his motion a permanent organization was effected by the election of the following officers:

President—Josiah King.

Vice Presidents—Alexander Speer, Dr. T. W. Shaw, John Watt, J. Moore, Chas. A. Wood, John Flack, Richard Hays, Dr. R. McDonald, J. Carson, Wm. M. Hersh, James McAuley, James Littell, James Verner, John Trimble, John Fitch, Robert Verner, John H. Hare, Alex. Kishadden, Dr. J. C. Burgher, J. R. McClune and J. B. Canfield.

Secretary—Reporters of the Press.

Mr. King, upon taking the chair, said the honor was entirely unexpected to him, and that he could stay but a short time, owing, to an engagement elsewhere. He was glad, however, to see such an immense throng before him. It indicated that the Republican masses were fully awake to the importance of the approaching election, and that they intended to remain true to their trust. He thought certainly such an immense outpouring as he saw before him augured well for the success of the cause next Tuesday. (Cheers.)

Mr. King then introduced the Hon. Mahlon Chance, of Ohio, whom he said he would allow to speak for himself, a duty which he could do so well.

HON. MAHLON CHANCE.

Mr. Chance upon coming forward said he appeared among them again as an humble representative of the great Republican party. When he came among them for the second time—in 1868—and remembered the glorious history of the Republican party, he asked him—if the question was asked in any part—so divided on the eve of such an important election. Two years ago on this platform he had promised peace and prosperity by the ballot of Gen. Grant. To-day he could tell them these promises had been fulfilled, and prosperity never before equaled was seen everywhere. Labor was never more evidences of wealth and prosperity which even the most sanguine could never have anticipated.

Now he did not believe the party would allow itself to be so divided as to allow Hopkins, a free trader in fact, and a Democrat, in fact, to the bottom of his soul, to walk over dry shod, and find a seat in Congress. Such a dire calamity he felt the representatives of the Fifth Congressional Iron City would never allow. [Cheers.]

He then desired for a few moments to look at the two candidates, Hopkins and Grier. Negley—for he felt along with all Ohio Republicans an interest in the election of the gallant soldier James S. Negley. He did not think for a moment the election of Frew a possibility under any circumstance, and he thought the Republican party would never allow it to pass.

ALIENATED FROM THEM

To sit down in Congress and be called their representative—representative of that organization which he had attempted to disrupt.

The speaker then in an eloquent manner reviewed the course of the Democratic party during the war, "sitting there in sullen gloomy and peculiar," and never putting forth an effort, except to help those who were endeavoring to tear down the fabric of the Union. Then was the Republican party shown as the savior of the nation. Then, like a giant as it was, the party of to-day was taken by the hand, although it cost tears and anguish and blood yet the Union was preserved. And if the party which had saved the country was now blessed followed as a consequent result. And when this struggle was going on, where was Hopkins? Why, he didn't know. Evidence certainly did not need to be told. He thought they had certainly shown that they possessed the knowledge of the times. A Democrat was met by the election of Negley and by his subsequent renomination for representation in Congress, and he had thus pledged himself to stand by the

SOLDIERS PATRIOT.

Gen. Negley, he knew they would be true to their promise, and would never allow the traitor Democrat to usurp his place. Cries of "No!" and "Never!" followed.

The speaker then reviewed the military career of Negley, stating that he was a soldier in the forefront of the nation's defenders, fighting the enemies of the Union, and leading all his energies to the support of the Government, which had resolved they would sacrifice life, and property, and all, to preserve. While such were the sentiments of the Democratic party, the Hopkins? Calmly, peacefully resting at home, aiding Copperheads to pursue their nefarious designs, and to sow broadcast among the people the seeds of discord, thus encouraging the war's failure, and fanning the flames of secession, which took fire. The flames were extinguished before any serious damages had been done.

"NEGRO EQUALITY."

He was not afraid of being catstripped in the race of life by a negro. He was willing to let the negro stand upon his merits by the side of any white man, and if he could not run those horses like, he would back up and sing in the negro's favor as well as any man. [Laughter and cheers.] The negro was entitled to equal rights with men, and he would not be afraid of competition. [Laughter and cheers.]

The cry of "negro equality" now the war cry of the Democracy was next considered. They have no advantage over us all by knowing them, having suffered at their hands, long before this sweet youngster. How do you like that? (I like it, and so do merriment.) "Sweet youngster was heard of and they will rebuke the impertinence of the carpet-bagger from the pines of Clearfield that dared at this and subsequent elections. They will not be diverted from the main question by fascinating speeches such as we have alluded to. At last the Democracy and [illegible] that hope they are undoubtedly sincere. (Cheers.) But here's more: Cease their efforts to obtain reform in the management of their own affairs, even though the existence of rings and jobbers and public plunderers is pronounced moonshine."

See that! How they both run in the same channel. I've no doubt they held a council together last night over this important subject. (Cheers and laughter.) I alluded to this subject of apportionment in Allegheny, and I have given the matter no end of thought. It is all important to know that the Legislature we are about to elect will have

THIS DOUBLE APPORTIONMENT

To make. Can you trust the Democratic party to make it fair in view of its past record? They know all about it. They are fully alive to the

IMPORTANCE OF THIS ELECTION.

They know they cannot get into power upon their own record. They would gladly ignore the past, and are anxious to call all the questions involved in the war dead issues. They know all their arguments have been long since to scorn. They know their record is a stench in the nostrils of every patriot in the land. They can't get in upon any principles or principles of their own and hope to crawl into power through divisions and dissensions in Republican ranks. Hence the Liberal Reform movement. It fans the flame of discussion. Let them once get a chance to discuss the State and the Republican party in Pennsylvania will have but little show for the next ten years. They have no principles or no policy that entitles them to power. They had some once but they have none now.

The speaker here illustrated his argument by an amusing anecdote, told in inimitable style, which created several laughs with his auditor. Resuming he reviewed in a masterly manner the course of the Democratic party, throughout the war, when the gallant and ever ornament needed the support of its patriotic citizens, and showed by Democracy's record that it was totally unworthy of confidence. His remarks upon this point were especially agreeable to the audience, and elicited the heartiest applause.

The speaker then referred to a statement made by the *Commercial* that he had volunteered his services to the people of Allegheny county. He had not volunteered but had responded to the invitation of the Republican Executive Committee, to be present and help holding an office at the hands of a Republican administration. He knew that President Grant expected him not only to

SUSTAIN HIS ADMINISTRATION

but to advocate the claims and principles of the great Republican party—the *straight* Republican party,—while he continued to hold the office to which he had been appointed. He intended to do that with all the power and ability God has given him, and if he could not do it honestly, he would resign the office. [Loud Cheering.] Having accepted the invitation of the Committee, he intended to speak until next Tuesday, nothwithstanding all the objections of the *Post*, the *Commercial*, the Copperheads and the Reformers. [Tremendous Applause.]

This

DEMOCRATIC PARTY

Which sought by any and all means to gain honor, had had no meetings in this part of the State and had adopted no general platform of principles, but in New York, where they had a general election, and had nominated that pink of perfection, John T. Hoffman, for Governor, they had adopted a platform which contained among others, the following resolution:

"Resolved, That our tariff of duties, like all taxes, should have a sound and only lawful purpose of obtaining the necessary revenue, and that the present system of favoritism, miscalled protection, laying taxes for the special benefit of a few capitalists, is simply robbery of the rest of the people, and that, except in so far as the legitimate expenses of the country may require, free trade is the true policy of the country."

What did this mean? It meant

OPENING ALL THE PORTS

of this country to the manufacturers of the world, in consequence of which the wages of labor would be reduced to the standard of Europe, where men received from 16 to 40 cents per day. From statistics he had read that there a man and his two sons working all the secular days of the year, could only earn about $125. The family Bible men, not even on Christmas. Their diet was rye and potatoes. He asked if the workingmen of Allegheny County desired to be reduced to this condition, [Cries of "No." "No."] He thanked God that the laborer here under our protective system could earn enough to send his children to school, clothe his family and feed them on substantial food, and provide them with many of the luxuries of life. To abrogate the laboring man—to make labor free—had been the one great struggle of the Republican party. The speaker here introduced a rapturously applauded allusion to the apostrophe to labor, which held his hearers spell-bound, and at its close was rewarded with deafening applause. He [illegible] to do justice to the exquisite eloquence and subtle genius with which he upheld the dignity, the glory and the honor of honest toil and struggle.

In closing he sketched the record of the Republican party in the past, the noble work of the administration in the present, and appealed to his audience with power to trust it for the future. He hoped that no votes would be wasted on this Reform ticket. If any wanted to vote for the Democratic party he hoped they'd vote direct. He hoped they'd not vote for Frew, and thus give a half vote to Hopkins. He believed

THE REFORM MOVEMENT

was fast dying out. The other night at Allegheny, as he came down the stand, in company with his genial friend, Jack Stewart, whom they all knew, he met an enthusiastic individual, who said, "By ——, we'll elect our whole ticket." Said Stewart, *"what* ticket." He replied, "Why do you ask me that." Said Stewart, "Why because you were Vice President of a Reform meeting lately." "Oh, oh," said the man, "You must remember *that's two weeks ago.* (Cheers and laughter.) That was the way with a great many, who had been dropping off for the last fortnight. He had been assured that day, on excellent authority, that a distinguished gentleman, Gen. J. K. Moorhead, whom the Reformers had been claiming had avowed his intention to vote the straight Republican ticket with the exception of a single candidate. [Immense cheering.] The speaker then concluded with an earnest exhortation to all true Republicans to be active and vigilant, and by all means to vote the straight ticket, and aid in another glorious Republican victory. [Deafening applause.]

At the conclusion of Mr. Swope's remarks, Dr. Gilmore apologized for the absence of large numbers, who had been announced to speak but was detained by domestic affliction. The meeting then adjourned with three rousing cheers for the whole ticket and another glorious victory on the 11th of October.

The Colored Men in Council—Meeting at the Miller Street School House.

There is perhaps no class of our people so wide awake to the importance of the present political campaign as those persons who were made citizens under the fifteenth amendment, and who will exercise their rights as citizens under the law—many of them for the first time—on next Tuesday. They have a much better appreciation of political affairs than they receive credit for, and if we mistake not, they will give evidence of the fact next Tuesday, by voting to a man the regular Republican ticket. They held a meeting at the Miller Street School House last evening, for the purpose of exchanging views on political matters.

ORGANIZATION.

Mr. Woodson called the meeting to order and said he had a report to make. The report from the several wards of the city relative to the colored vote was extremely satisfactory. The entire vote will be out, and so far as he was able to learn, every vote will be cast for the regular Republican ticket. He was pleased to state the fact because he could see by it because a colored man should vote any other ticket, for upon the keeping of the Republican party in power depended the welfare of the colored race.

He then moved the election of the following officers:

President—Matthew Jones.

Vice Presidents—George W. Knox, John Garther, Washington Reedoubt, B. Mahoney, Wm. Jones, Louis F. Woodson, Frank Burley, Adam Waters, Charles Jones, and James W. Owens.

Secretaries—W. L. Miller, W. L. Arnett, Alfred Gibson and reporters of the press.

THE PRESIDENT'S REMARKS.

Mr. Jones, on taking the chair, said that he was rejoiced to be called upon to preside at a Republican meeting. He had voted in this city in 1858, and if spared until Tuesday next he would exercise his right as a citizen again and vote the whole Republican ticket. He would never cease to vote the Republican ticket "not much.") Hasn't he studied the law carefully, isn't he smart. (cheers and laughter.) Now ten years from 1871, I believe, according to back woods arithmetics will bring us to 1871, when the apportionment must be again made. Now I'll tell you how

BRIGHAM MADE THAT MISTAKE.

In 1862 Congress passed an act increasing the whole number of Representatives and giving an additional one to Pennsylvania. In April 1862 the Legislature to provide a new district for this new member, passed an act to reorganize the Congressional districts which will be found in the pamphlet laws of that year, page 465. Now that is the whole story. Who is right Swope or Judge Black or woods or Brigham the sharp Yankee from New York. (Cheers and laughter and a voice "You've got him.")

But that is not all. He says

"We have something more in the way of information from this new unionist—that is not just come down amongst the heathens of Allegheny. He says he had been anxious to *post* himself on the question of Ringsters. He asked where the Rings were, and he had inquired about Dilworth and Errett and Steel particulars, and found them all 'irreproachable, and on concluded that in the county the Democracy of Iron City would never allow. [Cheers.]

He then desired for a few moments to look at the two candidates, Hopkins and Grier.

Negley—for he felt along with all Ohio Republicans an interest in the election of the gallant soldier James S. Negley. He did not think for a moment the election of Frew a possibility under any circumstance, and he thought the Republican party would never allow it to pass.

REMARKS OF MR. JAMES OWENS.

Mr. James Owens was the next speaker. He said he had been taking an active part in politics this campaign. He had engaged in it at the primary elections. He belonged to the Eighteenth ward, and he was proud to say that there was not a single colored man in his ward who would vote the Reform ticket. He looked upon the Reform party as nothing more nor less than the Johnson party, and Andy Johnson and his "imps" were not now in favor of the principles of the Republican party. The managers of the party had endeavored to play a saucy trick by placing men known to be friends of the colored men on their ticket in order to catch the colored vote, but it would not win. He knew Mr. Gordon and also Mr. Boyd. They were both men who had been friends to the colored men, and for too many acts of kindness the colored men were thankful; but it was not a question of voting for, but principle, and he did not know exactly what the principles of the Reform party were, but from what little he did not know that the colored people owed the Reform party anything. To the Republican party they owed much, and they were determined to vote of the colored people would be cast.

Col. H. W. Morgan was called upon and spoke at considerable length. His remarks were well received by the audience.

PROF. SAMPSON.

Prof. B. K. Sampson, of Avery College, was the next speaker called upon. He had been unexpectedly for him to say anything this evening to convince his fellow citizens of their duty, for they appeared to know their duty and perform it well. It would be folly in him to tell them that the Democratic party had always been opposed to the interests of the colored man, for they knew that fact. But it might be necessary that the colored men should here declare their intentions to meet their erring white brethren might be undeceived. The colored men, he said, fully understood the situation and would act accordingly. While there might be some dissension among white Republicans the colored men would march up in solid phalanx and vote the Regular Republican ticket.

He did not intend to arraign the Reform party, but when the colored man owned the civil rights and privileges which they had under the law to the Republican party, how could he vote against it. For thirty years the Republican party (although it has not been known as a party so long) had been fighting the battles of universal freedom. It was through the Republican party that the principles of freedom received aid and comfort. It was the Republican party that gave the colored man his freedom, secured for him his rights under the law, placed in his hand

"The ballot which as silent falls
As snow flakes on the sod;
Yet executes the Freeman's Will
As lightning does the will of God."

They tell us that General Negley is a dangerous man. Yes, gentlemen, he is a dangerous man to the Democrats, which fact had been demonstrated during the last session of Congress.

They did not meet to-night to urge the black men to vote straight, but he was here for the purpose of urging upon his white Republican friends of the Reform party to vote right. Black men are right and have been right all along, and he hoped that before the day of election arrived that good men, who in days gone by, had done so much for the colored man, would see the error of their ways, so fraught with danger to the principles for which they had so long, so well and so successfully contended, and march up to the polls with the straight Republican ticket in their hands and by voting it cast a whole vote for the maintenance of those principles instead of casting a half vote against them, and in favor of the common enemy of the Democracy by voting for the Reform candidates.

THE "POST'S" CANDIDATE.

Rev. John Peck was called upon. He said he was entirely out of place as a speaker in a political meeting; he was not a talker, but he was a worker. He had made up his mind, and so far as he had been able to ascertain all the colored men had done the same. They had done likewise. They had come to the conclusion that it was the duty of colored men to stand by the regular Republican party, as did by the regular Republican party, as did all the Republican party in power depended the welfare of the colored race.

He then moved the election of the following officers:

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SOLDIERS PATRIOT.

Gen. Negley, he knew they would be true to their promise, and would never allow the traitor Democrat to usurp his place. Cries of "No!" and "Never!" followed.

The speaker then reviewed the military career of Negley, stating that he was a soldier in the forefront of the nation's defenders, fighting the enemies of the Union, and leading all his energies to the support of the Government, which had resolved they would sacrifice life, and property, and all, to preserve. While such were the sentiments of the Democratic party, the Hopkins? Calmly, peacefully resting at home, aiding Copperheads to pursue their nefarious designs, and to sow broadcast among the people the seeds of discord, thus encouraging the war's failure, and fanning the flames of secession, which took fire. The flames were extinguished before any serious damages had been done.

"NEGRO EQUALITY."

He was not afraid of being catstripped in the race of life by a negro. He was willing to let the negro stand upon his merits by the side of any white man, and if he could not run those horses like, he would back up and sing in the negro's favor as well as any man. [Laughter and cheers.] The negro was entitled to equal rights with men, and he would not be afraid of competition. [Laughter and cheers.]

The cry of "negro equality" now the war cry of the Democracy was next considered. They have no advantage over us all by knowing them, having suffered at their hands, long before this sweet youngster. How do you like that? (I like it, and so do merriment.) "Sweet youngster was heard of and they will rebuke the impertinence of the carpet-bagger from the pines of Clearfield that dared at this and subsequent elections. They will not be diverted from the main question by fascinating speeches such as we have alluded to. At last the Democracy and [illegible] that hope they are undoubtedly sincere. (Cheers.) But here's more: Cease their efforts to obtain reform in the management of their own affairs, even though the existence of rings and jobbers and public plunderers is pronounced moonshine."

See that! How they both run in the same channel. I've no doubt they held a council together last night over this important subject. (Cheers and laughter.) I alluded to this subject of apportionment in Allegheny, and I have given the matter no end of thought. It is all important to know that the Legislature we are about to elect will have

THIS DOUBLE APPORTIONMENT

To make. Can you trust the Democratic party to make it fair in view of its past record? They know all about it. They are fully alive to the

IMPORTANCE OF THIS ELECTION.

They know they cannot get into power upon their own record. They would gladly ignore the past, and are anxious to call all the questions involved in the war dead issues. They know all their arguments have been long since to scorn. They know their record is a stench in the nostrils of every patriot in the land. They can't get in upon any principles or principles of their own and hope to crawl into power through divisions and dissensions in Republican ranks. Hence the Liberal Reform movement. It fans the flame of discussion. Let them once get a chance to discuss the State and the Republican party in Pennsylvania will have but little show for the next ten years. They have no principles or no policy that entitles them to power. They had some once but they have none now.

The speaker here illustrated his argument by an amusing anecdote, told in inimitable style, which created several laughs with his auditor. Resuming he reviewed in a masterly manner the course of the Democratic party, throughout the war, when the gallant and ever ornament needed the support of its patriotic citizens, and showed by Democracy's record that it was totally unworthy of confidence. His remarks upon this point were especially agreeable to the audience, and elicited the heartiest applause.

The speaker then referred to a statement made by the *Commercial* that he had volunteered his services to the people of Allegheny county. He had not volunteered but had responded to the invitation of the Republican Executive Committee, to be present and help holding an office at the hands of a Republican administration. He knew that President Grant expected him not only to

SUSTAIN HIS ADMINISTRATION

but to advocate the claims and principles of the great Republican party—the *straight* Republican party,—while he continued to hold the office to which he had been appointed. He intended to do that with all the power and ability God has given him, and if he could not do it honestly, he would resign the office. [Loud Cheering.] Having accepted the invitation of the Committee, he intended to speak until next Tuesday, nothwithstanding all the objections of the *Post*, the *Commercial*, the Copperheads and the Reformers. [Tremendous Applause.]

This

DEMOCRATIC PARTY

Which sought by any and all means to gain honor, had had no meetings in this part of the State and had adopted no general platform of principles, but in New York, where they had a general election, and had nominated that pink of perfection, John T. Hoffman, for Governor, they had adopted a platform which contained among others, the following resolution:

"Resolved, That our tariff of duties, like all taxes, should have a sound and only lawful purpose of obtaining the necessary revenue, and that the present system of favoritism, miscalled protection, laying taxes for the special benefit of a few capitalists, is simply robbery of the rest of the people, and that, except in so far as the legitimate expenses of the country may require, free trade is the true policy of the country."

What did this mean? It meant

OPENING ALL THE PORTS

of this country to the manufacturers of the world, in consequence of which the wages of labor would be reduced to the standard of Europe, where men received from 16 to 40 cents per day. From statistics he had read that there a man and his two sons working all the secular days of the year, could only earn about $125. The family Bible men, not even on Christmas. Their diet was rye and potatoes. He asked if the workingmen of Allegheny County desired to be reduced to this condition, [Cries of "No." "No."] He thanked God that the laborer here under our protective system could earn enough to send his children to school, clothe his family and feed them on substantial food, and provide them with many of the luxuries of life. To abrogate the laboring man—to make labor free—had been the one great struggle of the Republican party. The speaker here introduced a rapturously applauded allusion to the apostrophe to labor, which held his hearers spell-bound, and at its close was rewarded with deafening applause. He [illegible] to do justice to the exquisite eloquence and subtle genius with which he upheld the dignity, the glory and the honor of honest toil and struggle.

In closing he sketched the record of the Republican party in the past, the noble work of the administration in the present, and appealed to his audience with power to trust it for the future. He hoped that no votes would be wasted on this Reform ticket. If any wanted to vote for the Democratic party he hoped they'd vote direct. He hoped they'd not vote for Frew, and thus give a half vote to Hopkins. He believed

THE REFORM MOVEMENT

was fast dying out. The other night at Allegheny, as he came down the stand, in company with his genial friend, Jack Stewart, whom they all knew, he met an enthusiastic individual, who said, "By ——, we'll elect our whole ticket." Said Stewart, *"what* ticket." He replied, "Why do you ask me that." Said Stewart, "Why because you were Vice President of a Reform meeting lately." "Oh, oh," said the man, "You must remember *that's two weeks ago.* (Cheers and laughter.) That was the way with a great many, who had been dropping off for the last fortnight. He had been assured that day, on excellent authority, that a distinguished gentleman, Gen. J. K. Moorhead, whom the Reformers had been claiming had avowed his intention to vote the straight Republican ticket with the exception of a single candidate. [Immense cheering.] The speaker then concluded with an earnest exhortation to all true Republicans to be active and vigilant, and by all means to vote the straight ticket, and aid in another glorious Republican victory. [Deafening applause.]

At the conclusion of Mr. Swope's remarks, Dr. Gilmore apologized for the absence of large numbers, who had been announced to speak but was detained by domestic affliction. The meeting then adjourned with three rousing cheers for the whole ticket and another glorious victory on the 11th of October.

The Colored Men in Council—Meeting at the Miller Street School House.

There is perhaps no class of our people so wide awake to the importance of the present political campaign as those persons who were made citizens under the fifteenth amendment, and who will exercise their rights as citizens under the law—many of them for the first time—on next Tuesday. They have a much better appreciation of political affairs than they receive credit for, and if we mistake not, they will give evidence of the fact next Tuesday, by voting to a man the regular Republican ticket. They held a meeting at the Miller Street School House last evening, for the purpose of exchanging views on political matters.

ORGANIZATION.

Mr. Woodson called the meeting to order and said he had a report to make. The report from the several wards of the city relative to the colored vote was extremely satisfactory. The entire vote will be out, and so far as he was able to learn, every vote will be cast for the regular Republican ticket. He was pleased to state the fact because he could see by it because a colored man should vote any other ticket, for upon the keeping of the Republican party in power depended the welfare of the colored race.

He then moved the election of the following officers:

President—Matthew Jones.

Vice Presidents—George W. Knox, John Garther, Washington Reedoubt, B. Mahoney, Wm. Jones, Louis F. Woodson, Frank Burley, Adam Waters, Charles Jones, and James W. Owens.

Secretaries—W. L. Miller, W. L. Arnett, Alfred Gibson and reporters of the press.

THE PRESIDENT'S REMARKS.

Mr. Jones, on taking the chair, said that he was rejoiced to be called upon to preside at a Republican meeting. He had voted in this city in 1858, and if spared until Tuesday next he would exercise his right as a citizen again and vote the whole Republican ticket. He would never cease to vote the Republican ticket "not much.") Hasn't he studied the law carefully, isn't he smart. (cheers and laughter.) Now ten years from 1871, I believe, according to back woods arithmetics will bring us to 1871, when the apportionment must be again made. Now I'll tell you how

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